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July, Not October

The swing of events more and more is with those who reject the theory that what a treaty contains is none of the public's business. Therefore, a good result should not be jeopardized by such a blunder as keeping the debate open until October.

The discussion has gone on for eight months and should be approaching an end. It is as easy to decide now as three months hence. Not much new remains to be said.

An element not contributory to the covenant's popularity was the delay in its preparation. Senators Lodge, Knox and the others who have worked with them have won, it would seem, their victory and may well clinch it. It now is apparently conceded that the treaty will be ratified with reservations, and the substance of the reservations seems agreed on. Why fill the pages of *The Congressional Record* with repetitious debate?

Since March the covenant in its present form has been before the country. Public opinion has had ample time to inform itself and to react on the Senate. The consequence has been that the demand for a clarification of the covenant has increased, not diminished. Those who would swallow it whole have had a full hearing, and there is no reason to anticipate a different judgment if the arguments are repeated. Vote, Mr. Senator, at the earliest possible hour.

Plus Yesterday's Work

During the war the people accumulated spending power to an unprecedented extent through investment in liberty bonds, war saving stamps and the like. But they also accumulated wants, and now the channels of trade are becoming choked by deferred spending. The country is doing not only the business of to-day and to-morrow, but the business of yesterday as well. That is the chief reason why the decline in prices, which was so widely expected to follow the cessation of hostilities, has failed to come, and instead the general level of commodities was higher on July 1 than at any time during the war. One wonders what will happen when, the necessary credits having been provided, Europe becomes an eager bidder for American products.

A Valuable By-Product

Those fearful lest America be made unsafe for democracy have been heartened by the following words in the President's speech to the Senate, words in some respects the most important then uttered:

"My services and all the information I possess will be at your disposal and at the disposal of your Committee on Foreign Relations at any time, either informally or in session, as you may prefer, and I hope you will not hesitate to make use of them."

The Constitution makers carefully limited the executive department's powers touching foreign relations by providing, first, that only Congress could declare war, and second, by providing that no treaty could be made without the advice and consent of the Senate.

The first limitation has become practically barren, because a President, as was done by President Polk in the beginning of the Mexican War and by President Wilson in the Vera Cruz landing, may present Congress with a fait accompli. The second limitation has been impaired, although not destroyed, by exploiting the practice of not consulting the Senate.

President Wilson has gone further in this respect, but other Presidents have headed in the same direction. Senator Lodge has been twitted on the fact that he defended the doctrine that a treaty's contents did not concern the Senate until the formal document was handed to it. What this means President Wilson himself declared when he described it in one of his lectures as "usurpation." He recognized that substances count rather than forms, that facts weigh more than theories, and saw that if the Senate could be artfully constrained to ratify Senate participation was gone and the Constitution basically changed.

The whole world rings with a demand for popular control of the war-making power. The German constitution was denounced because the Kaiser had the sole right to make war and peace. Among the questions before the country, almost as important as the peace itself and perhaps more important if the remote future is considered, has been whether this country was to become reactionary on the issue.

The President, by agreeing now to con-

sult, after declining for six months to do so, has not yielded much, but there is the germ of a sounder policy. The Senate is to be congratulated on vindicating its prerogatives of scrutiny and judgment. The country is also to be congratulated for its interest in that of its trustee. The Senate, for various reasons, is not a popular body. A President finds it easier to reach and control public opinion, but let us never forget that our government wisely is one of distributed rather than of concentrated authority. There are inconveniences in distribution, but the course of all history attests that they are preferable to the dangers of concentration.

A valuable by-product of the great debate in and out of Congress is a re-vindication of the sound democratic doctrine that no single person shall be master, no matter how good may be his intentions or how excellent may be a particular action that he seeks to enjoy.

Daylight Saving to Continue

The House of Representatives failed yesterday to pass the agricultural appropriation act, with its daylight saving repeal "rider," over the President's veto. On June 18 the repealer were eleven votes short of a two-thirds majority. Yesterday they were twenty-five votes short. Daylight saving ought to be safe for the life of this Congress, for the President would undoubtedly veto a separate repeal bill if it should get through the two houses.

It behooves the friends of daylight conservation to do what they can to remove the legitimate complaint of the dairymen, who have to catch trains running an hour earlier than they used to do under the sun schedule. This is a detail which the railroad administration could attend to. The other inconveniences cited by the farming population can take care of themselves. Avoidable inconveniences furnish no good reason for surrendering the general and positive benefits of the daylight saving.

British Coal Prices

The British government, which has been described as about gloriously to achieve nationalization of coal mines, gives notice that on Wednesday the price of coal will be advanced \$1.25 a ton above the war levels. Alarmed coal dealers announce they must pass the cost on to buyers and consumers, and there is general consternation.

Figures submitted to the House of Commons show that the cost of the British railroad administration is \$300,000,000 a year more than receipts, the bread subsidy is another \$300,000,000 and the deficit on coal is another \$233,000,000. It is bluntly said that this sort of thing must stop, and it is proposed to redress the balance on coal first.

The leaders of the miners, who have been getting ready to demand more, have an easy explanation. The government is merely trying to discredit nationalization. How many miners accept this is not stated, but probably not many, although it is the business of their leaders to pretend they do. A man with brains to mine coal has brains enough to know the costs cannot be progressively increased without a corresponding lifting of prices.

Cobden, Bright and Gladstone held that the easiest way to increase real wages is to lower the cost of the necessities of life. But they were old fogies. It is fashionable now in Great Britain to agitate for higher nominal wages, and then to complain loudly if the money received buys less. The idea prevails, and will doubtless continue to prevail until jolted to death by impact with hard facts, that it is possible to sell your own product for more and not pay another fellow more for his product.

How long Great Britain and other countries will whirl around in this circle no one may predict. When the movement stops, a real beginning will be made toward reconstruction—that is, toward the readjustment and stabilization which are the heart of reconstruction.

What Is a Blimp?

While the problem still is in a liquid condition we wish to offer our contribution to the surmises of wise men and satirists. Frankly, the problem seems to us absurdly simple. All that is lacking is the clew. Granted that, the whole field and application of this new and charming vocabulary unrolls beneath one as before the observer in a mounting spade.

A rigid is the most modern type of self-sufficient young woman. Inevitably she is a dirigible. Neither storm nor speed can buckle or bend her. Hers is no mere task of observing limply. She goes where she lists and waits upon neither man, wind nor economic dependence.

The semi-rigid is a transition type, not uncommon in a period of change and many inventions. Of no fixed characteristics, we need not attempt any detailed definition.

But the dear old blimp! Who has not known and loved her! Neither rigid nor semi-rigid, dirigible after a fashion, but above all else, soft and limpy, so very limpy! She is well able to take care of herself, if need be, we can whisper. But that is neither her appearance nor her job. Dora was her name for David Copperfield; and long is the line of her glory. To cling and smile and admire, such is the great career of the blimp. And the smartest fletted semi-rigid that ever tried to eat her cake and have it, too, has lived to envy the simplicity with which these modest creatures ascend and soar and conquer.

Perhaps the rigid is the type of the future. But may the blimp be long in passing! A grim and unrelenting world it will be when man has nothing better than steel-ribbed self-sufficient help-mates to soothe his aching heart and

puff out the void of his mind with blessed flattery.

Why We Are Loved

Boy-Ed is reported inquiring as to whether it is possible for him to return to this country. And now comes Bernstorff, urging his countrymen to make friends with the United States. Von Papen has not been heard from, nor Dumba, nor the author of "spurious versenkt," but perhaps they will be in due time.

Such approaches are calculated to make America suspicious of herself. What have we done to be chosen as deserving of special German regard? Bernstorff reveals one reason. It is that if Germany but plays her game skillfully she may secure through us a revision of the peace treaty. Germany is poor, but he hopes to keep enough out of her payments on account of arson and chopped-down orchards to launch another massive propaganda.

The old propaganda paid no dividends. The more funds spent on the propaganda work the weaker Germany became in this country, as Bernstorff and Dernburg will doubtless recall. But it is a German quality to be persistent and to make no change in methods. Already the tone of certain publications in this country shows that hope is with them of a melon-cutting in a future not distant.

July 15, 1918

A year ago to-day Ludendorff began his last offensive. It was a forlorn hope, though naturally nobody at German Grand Headquarters looked at it in that light. Ludendorff said not long ago that the German military information service was deplorably inefficient. The information service had probably got tired long before 1918 of trying to tell the High Command things which the latter didn't want to know. But, whatever the quality of his confidential reports from the other side of the battle line, Ludendorff could easily have figured out for himself that since March 21 his own resources had been declining, while Allied man power had been steadily mounting.

The first, second and third Ludendorff offensives succeeded because they were surprises—surprises in the sense that the Allied forces on the fronts attacked were not prepared to meet them and were also greatly outnumbered. The fourth offensive was no surprise. It met with a very moderate success, since Foch had ample reserves at hand with which to smother it.

There was no uncertainty about the plans for the fifth offensive. Foch knew exactly when and where Ludendorff intended to attack. He had made elaborate preparations to hold the German onrush. And if it was delayed he was ready to launch a counter-offensive against the exposed west side of the Aisne-Marne salient.

It is the first rule of warfare that the offensive, having the choice of the front on which to operate, must develop a marked superiority in power and numbers. But no offensive in the last war ran up against an opposition as alert and adequate as that which Ludendorff's armies encountered on the long, winding line between the Hand of Massiges and Château Thierry. Foch had crowded this area with troops. He had massed three armies on the threatened front, and he had two more armies concentrated between Château Thierry and Soissons. He was as strong as Ludendorff was in the front line and had more reserves to draw on.

The German attack on July 15 was therefore practically halted in its tracks. It made progress only to the southwest of Rheims and below the Marne—sectors in which Foch could well afford to recoil a little so as to make the position of the German forces in the Aisne-Marne salient more difficult. After July 15, in fact, the German main effort centered in the southeastern corner of the quadrilateral below the Aisne and the Vesle. Ludendorff thus played Foch's game, for when the counter offensive on the Soissons-Château Thierry side started on July 18 Ludendorff had not only to recoil there, but to draw back from the south side of the Marne and from the pocket he had made on both banks of the Marne toward Epernay.

Foch had realized the greatest good fortune of a strategist. The enemy's plans were known to him. His own plans were a mystery to the enemy. Ludendorff was striking in the dark. Foch was employing his forces with the utmost precision and certainty. The hour for which he had waited had arrived, and there was nothing to prevent his snatching the offensive out of Ludendorff's hands and retaining it thereafter.

When Ludendorff lost the offensive he was beaten, for Germany's only chance in July, 1918, was to overwhelm the Allied forces and capture Paris before the strength of the American reinforcement could be utilized.

A year ago the future still looked dark. Paris was under bombardment. The power of the German offensive was unbroken. Yet it was on the verge of breaking. The Allies had the man power with which to win. They needed only the faith and the intelligence to use it. Foch's nomination to the supreme command had supplied the unified leadership whose lack had crippled the Allies since 1914. And he had always had faith in his sublimest form.

A year ago to-day both his faith and his leadership underwent the crucial test. Thereafter Allied victory was only a matter of time and circumstance.

Defined

(From *The Wichita Beacon*)
"Speaking of auto-intoxication," said A. P. Nutt, "I presume that means the particular kind of insanity that infects the mind of the speed fiend and open muffer boob."

The Conning Tower

BLUE BOOK SLUMBER SONG

Ask the max who owns one
From Collierville to Cooperstown is fifteen miles.
If it rains, this hilly route should not be taken;
But it's all state macadam to the Macwahoc Isles.
And good dirt from Prattville to Shandaken.

Ithaca to Avalon is Route 39.
Using caution for the curve at Housatonic.
Kindly stop, look, and listen at the R. R. sign—
Chicken dinner for a dollar at Peconic.

From Nantucket to Nashack—the new short way—
Passes Konkapot, and Allamuchy station;
While Buttonwood to Bushkill takes all day.
Over rocks and mud to Kunkle elevation.

Barton to Barryville is fine shale road.
With the option through the Chasm of Ausable;
Only never undertake it with a very heavy load.
For it's doubtful if the motor will be able.

From Mashpee to Marblehead you stay all night
At Schenectady, Tahawus, or Cotuit;
Reaching Assinipi Corners at the fork—bear right,
Meeting trolley at Dorosia as you do it.

The Timmish toll bridge at 35.6.
Where the fare for auto parties is a quarter;
Then detour to Unadilla, over smooth red bricks,
Seeing interesting views along the water.

Keen close to the river by the Pokok Mill,
Going straight through Moluncus, and Merino;
Always patronize the restaurant on Mumjoy Hill,
To the left is Passadumkeag Casino.

My eyes are growing weary, and the Blue Book swims.
Reading Puddledock, and Peaseville, and Quisset;
All Cahoonish, Borodino, and Catawba dimes.
In the midst of Coxsaguna and Toulait.
KENNETH UNDERWOOD

* License N Y 150-020 1919.
The 3-cent stamp problem is easily solvable. Use 3-cent stamps for 2-cent postage. Then, when you make out your 1919 income tax, deduct the proper amount for depreciation.

The Republican's Dr. Fell

I do not like the League of Nations
Without a lot of reservations;
I find it full of strange negotiations—
I do not like the League of Nations.

The Esquimaux, it is printed, are to have movies. An evening's entertainment is about a thousand reel film.

If a ninth-rate paragraph like that doesn't make the Literary Digest's movie weekly, we surrender.

You Write the Head

(From the Wakefield (R. I.) Times)
Miss Mabel Garlick of Quincy, Massachusetts, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rose.

A year ago yesterday was a big day at G. H. Q. A. E. F. For the Bastille Day celebration each officer contributed one day's pay; and a week or two later, owing to the cheapness of champagne or the low per capita consumption of it, each officer got a substantial rebate. The celebration was in charge of Captain (then Lieutenant) H. B. Bristol, and a grand and glorious time was had by all.

THE WEAKER SEX

VI

LEWIS

Lewis was a gentle soul.
A pure, pale saint amid this sinful world.
He loved me as a knight of old.
Who vows devotion to a lady fair,
Not asking if she loves or does not love—
Nor caring much, perhaps—
Content to worship her in silence,
As reward to touch her hand.

I was so busy that I could not go down town
That day to buy his birthday gift,
But dear mamma was glad to help me out—
Poor dear mamma!
She didn't know—
I told her to send a Thomas & Kempis,
But the store was out,
So she sent him a copy of the "Contes
Drolatiques" instead.

Poor dear mamma!
She said the binding looked so nice.

Assaying the optimism of the restaurateurs as to prohibition, our expert finds it to be below 2.75 per cent. The financial recklessness that imbued a man two or three cocktails to the good has vanished; and before he pays \$20 for a dinner for two it occurs to him that it would be ridiculous.

A look at some of the ribbons and "decorations" worn by an increasing number of soldiers leads to the conviction that conspicuous bravery is shown in wearing them.

"A MANY YEARS AGO"

Said my dad, "Be a lawyer, that's my suggestion.
The qualifications are your'n.
You've debated with me on every question
Ever since you were born."

"He'll do better than that," my mother objected,
"A banker he's going to be.
He saves all his pennies, I've lately detected;
He'll open a bank, I foresee."

High hopes did they have in those days when their sonny
Was but ten years out of the crib.
They thought he had brains and would make lots
of money—
Alas! he turned out a con-trick!

In response to many requests, among them our own, for the words of "Abdulla Bullbull Amer," which is mentioned in "Our House," by Henry Seidel Canby, we shall reprint the song in a day or two. Does anybody know the author's name?

The 647 guests got out with their lies
and nightclothes and nothing more—
Tribune.

"Stet!" sings the proofroom.
The Attorney General excepts, cyrillic,
"all alien enemies . . . whom you believe cannot be released from parole without detriment to the public safety."

The landlords are relenting. One of them actually permitted us to inspect an apartment before demanding a 3-year lease.

"To Let," runs an advertisement in the Christian Science Monitor, "Large, newly furnished room; continuous hot water." "What," asks Sylvania, "is continuous hot water?"

Ask the President. F. P. A.

Caribou and Smokestacks

A Dream of Western Canada

Special Correspondence

WINNIPEG, July 9.—The dream of a conquest of Western Canada for Protection may yet be realized. The land has been spied out, and it is truly a domain of prosperous grain growers and free trade giants. But certain leaders of the Faithful, the Children of the National Policy, are bold, and, trusting in the economic soundness of their fiscal tenets, they are preparing to enter into the new Canaan and possess it.

The 3,000-mile ribbon lying across the northern boundary of the United States and known as the Dominion of Canada is practically broken at Port William, and East is East and West is West. The problem is to unite them in economic thinking, for the great prairie provinces, with agriculture as yet their essential and almost sole industry and according to so-called "natural" laws a commercial adjunct of the Northwestern States, want free trade, or at least a low tariff for revenue only. The East, as represented particularly by the manufacturing provinces of Ontario and Quebec, which have been built up industrially by the national policy of protection, views with alarm the fiscal "heresy" rampant west of the Great Lakes. That "heresy" already has become, perhaps, the foremost issue in Canada's national life.

Leaven of Industrialism

The West now professes to regard the East as the dwelling place of the profiteers, whose predatory, tariff-protected corporations batch plot after plot to exploit the "common people" and especially the agriculturists. The Easterner, in turn, too often sees in the prairie grain grower only a selfish, self-centered pigot, himself a small-scale profiteer, and devoid of patriotic impulse or foresight.

But all this is to be changed, perhaps. The problem of changing it already has engaged the best talent of the country. The plan is to introduce the leaven of industrialism into Western Canada.

Some wag has described Mayor Brown of the city of Medicine Hat, Alberta, as "the only Protectionist west of Port Arthur." He is the "hope of this country" or "the chief conspirator," depending upon whether the new industrial movement be regarded from the point of view of the Eastern manufacturer or from that of the Western farmer. Mayor Brown first applied his principles to his home town, with the result that Medicine Hat has recently acquired two large tractor plants, with other new factories in prospect, while several industries previously established there are proving highly successful and contributing to the prosperity of the entire community. Mr. Brown then interested the Union of Alberta Municipalities in promoting development of the resources of the province, and a conference was held in Edmonton.

Stimulating Manufacturing

As a result of such conference and representations to the Alberta government a Provincial Department of Industrial Research emerged, and experts are now engaged in the preparation of reports relative to the industrial possibilities in connection with Alberta's ores, coal, oil, clay and other resources. Manitoba, too, has organized a Provincial Government Department similar to that in Alberta, while British Columbia, always an industrial and Protectionist province, has appointed a Minister of Industry.

As a result of these efforts arrangements have been made for the first of what it is hoped will be annual industrial conferences.

Deserting a Friend

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a steady subscriber of your paper I submit the following observation of one of the most outstanding and keen leaders of Chinese writers, who contributed in one of our leading Chinese papers of Peking, representative Chinese viewpoint. He says, in part, in Chinese, that it is not for us to apportion the blame on either France or England, having agreement with Japan for the disposal of Shantung. The Chinese people, however, cannot be expected to take the gross injustice sitting down or uncomplainingly.

It is felt that we are bullied and browbeaten by a "friendly" neighbor, which certainly is a misfortune and, what is worse, we are deserted by friends and comrades in the hour of accounting and, to say the least, we are a victim of infidelity. Fettered by the shackles of their mutual secret compacts, England, France and Japan may have possible grounds for their claims, but it is not unknown to us that these nations are mutually interdependent on one another.

In the case of the United States, however, the position is entirely a different one. It had been the United States that urged our country to join in her protest against German sublimism and it was the United States that our country promised to follow as our faithful leader. For in China's note of reply to Washington it was stated: "All countries are interested in seeing war become as rare as possible. Consequently China cannot but show satisfaction with the view of the government and people of the United States of America, who declare themselves ready and eager to cooperate when the war is over by all proper means to assure the respect of the principle of the equality of nations, whatever their power may be, and to relieve them of the peril of wrong and violence. China is ready to join her efforts with these other powers for the attainment of such results which can only be obtained through the help of all."

China cannot forget that it is Mr. Wilson who has done most of his public utterances to encourage the Chinese people to cherish a hope that their rights, like those of other nations, will be recognized in order that the world shall truly be made safe for democracy. Under these circumstances, it is still the belief of our people that America should at least have stood by our country to the last. And we are not disheartened, knowing the people of the United States as a whole, if we could accept our own axiom that America shall not fail us in the end.

T. HSIEH,

Board of Directors, the China Society of America.
New York, July 11, 1919.

grees to be held in Calgary next month. A large number of prominent men from both the United States and Eastern Canada will attend and the gathering is expected to give a decided stimulus to the new industrial movement. 20,000 invitations have been issued. A tour of the province by visiting manufacturers also has been arranged in connection with the congress and the advantage of establishing branch factories in the West will be urged.

Wise Lunacy

In the past the suggestion of establishing manufacturing industries in the prairie provinces would have been considered abundant proof either of unpardonable ignorance or of candidacy for a lunatic asylum. During the past four or five years, however, this attitude has undergone considerable change. Already the advance agents of industrialism are on the field. The Imperial Oil Company has been making extensive industrial investments in the prairie provinces, as also have certain of the packing interests. Prince Albert, in Saskatchewan, aspires to rival Kansas City as a packing centre. A number of the most progressive companies in Eastern Canada and others in the United States have established branch plants in Western Canada. A growing realization of the wealth of these provinces in natural resources has been largely responsible for the new attitude.

Then, too, Alberta is particularly rich in coal, with an estimated 12 per cent of the world's total supply, or one-quarter as much as is contained in the United States. This fuel for the most part is low grade, but its industrial possibilities are very great, and already Alberta is the foremost coal mining province of the Confederation. Indeed, the proposal has seriously been made that iron ore from north of Lake Superior be shipped to Western Canada to be smelted with Saskatchewan or Alberta coal. In addition, there are large supplies of natural gas and probably oil, too. Wool of excellent quality is now being produced in Western Canada and, if the necessary labor were available the prairie provinces should offer attractive locations for woolen mills. Steel-fans have already made known some of the possibilities in utilizing the caribou land in the Northwest. According to official estimates there are between 20,000,000 and 30,000,000 caribou in this territory. Caribou hide, when tanned, is said to be equal to the best chamois, while the flesh makes excellent meat. Aside from the vast herds of caribou, Northern Saskatchewan gives promise of becoming one of the greatest cattle raising sections on this continent.

Progress Must Be Slow

Of course there are obstacles and difficulties in the way of establishing manufacturing industries throughout the Canadian West. Pioneer enterprises may encounter disappointments. Readjustments of railroad rates may be necessary. Initial encouragement of various kinds may be required. Progress must be slow if it is to be permanent. Development of service on the Pacific Ocean trade routes and the possibilities of the markets of the Orient are now engaging attention. Most important of all, perhaps, the new movement is seeking the assistance of science and scientific research is prominent in its programme. It may be that the development of industrial activity in Western Canada and the consequent conquest of Western sentiment in favor of a policy of moderate tariff Protection is not a mere dream—but a vision of a prosperous future. The day may yet come when the East and the West will be one.

Labor, About Face!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Believing in the efficacy and necessity of organized labor and that honest labor is one of the highest and most honorable callings, and wishing for the success and prosperity of the order to which I belong, I wish to submit that which appears to me should be the fundamental principles of all responsible labor organizations in this country.

In 1899 organized labor asked for and Congress passed the labor law known as the Erdman act. This law relieved organized labor of the responsibility of the acts of its members or others in violation of the law.

When Congress passed the law making organized capital responsible for its acts it placed them in a responsible position. By virtue of the same method of reasoning, when Congress passed the law relieving organized labor of the responsibility of the acts of its members it made the organization irresponsible and converted it into a dishonorable organization. I challenge any man to dispute the logic of this reasoning.

Under the cloak of this law of irresponsibility the Bolsheviks and I. W. W. have voted to order three strikes in sympathy for and the liberation of the murderer, Thomas Mooney, and the hundreds of political prisoners, spies and traitors whom the government has imprisoned during the war.

The responsible citizens of America have not forgotten that it was this element which overthrew Russia and caused Mexico untold troubles and revolutions.

I need not further argue to convince you that labor organizations have become waterlogged with the spirit of irresponsibility. We must dump the refuse if we would save the ship. The flag we are sailing under is the red flag of irresponsibility. It don't look good to me. Uncle Sam has no use for it. Many of the states have legislated against it and others should.

Let us get rid of it by requesting Congress to repeal this irresponsible law and replace us within the law of responsibility and honor.

Our labor organizations are now strong enough to stand without questionable assistance. Let us right about face, with heads erect and a clean conscience, and face the future with a new zeal and honorable determination, with the Stars and Stripes flying at our masthead. C. W. HEATH.
Wausatcha, Wis., June 26, 1919.

The Foe Within

By Maxim Gorky

Translated from an Editorial in His Petrograd Newspaper